### Bionanoscience Landscape in South Africa and its Implications in the Development of a Post-Graduate Curriculum

Presented at UWC – Nano-biotechnology Seminar.

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**CSIR – Synthetic Biology ERA.** 

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### Nanoscience:

The study of phenomena to understand the effects, their influence on the properties and the manipulation of materials at the atomic, molecular and macro-molecular level.

### Nanotechnology:

The design, production, characterization and application of devices, structures and systems with novel properties and functions due to their nanoscale size.



- There is a constant drive to reduce the size of components and machines.
- The properties of materials at the nanoscale are very different to the properties in there bulk phase.
- Technology using components on the nanometer scale.
- Utilising and manipulating individual atoms or molecules.
- Bio-nanotechnology uses biological materials or systems.



### Bionanotechnology

- Many problems of nanoscale mechanisms have been overcome in nature.
- Act at the nanoscale.
- More energy efficient.
- Hence a great interest in investigating biological materials and systems.
  - Actin, Myosin, Kinesin (mechanical)
  - ATPsynthase, Photosynthetic pigments (Energy transduction)
  - Many biological systems are self assembly (Protein/DNA/Membranes)





#### Passive nanostructures

(1st generation products)

- a. Dispersed and contact nanostructures. Ex: aerosols, colloids
- b. Products incorporating nanostructures. Ex: coatings; nanoparticle reinforced composites; nanostructured metals, polymers, ceramics

~ 2000



#### 2<sup>nd</sup>: Active nanostructures

- a. Bio-active, health effects. Ex: targeted drugs, biodevices
- b. Physico-chemical active. Ex: 3D transistors, amplifiers, actuators, adaptive structures

~ 2005



### 3rd: Systems of nanosystems

Ex: guided assembling; 3D networking and new hierarchical architectures, robotics, evolutionary

~ 2010



#### 4th: Molecular nanosystems

Ex: molecular devices 'by design', atomic design, emerging functions

2015-2020



Risk Governance Frame

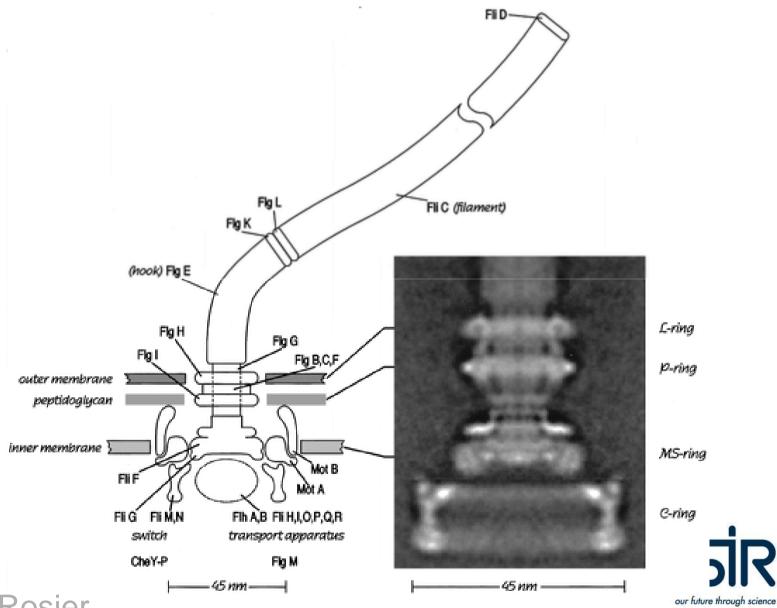
# Composite materials



Mussel shells.

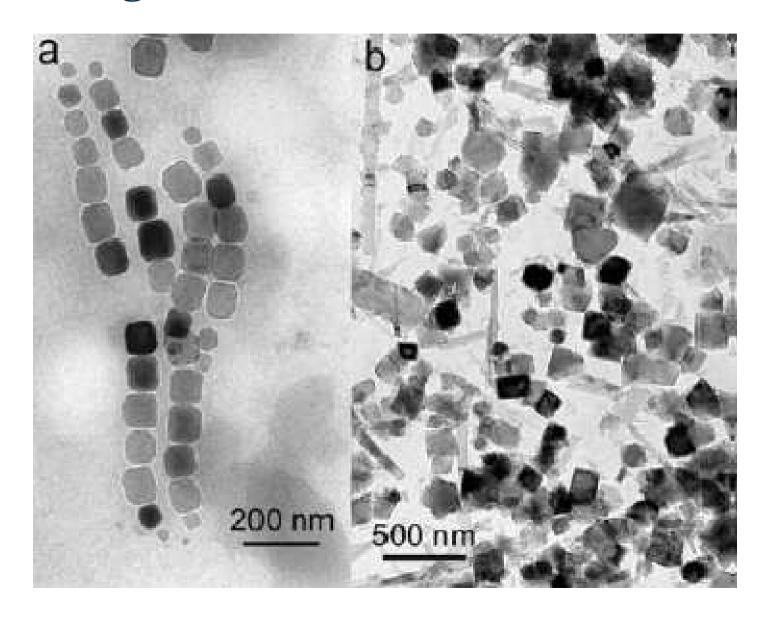


### The motor: Flagellum



D.J. Pag DeRosier

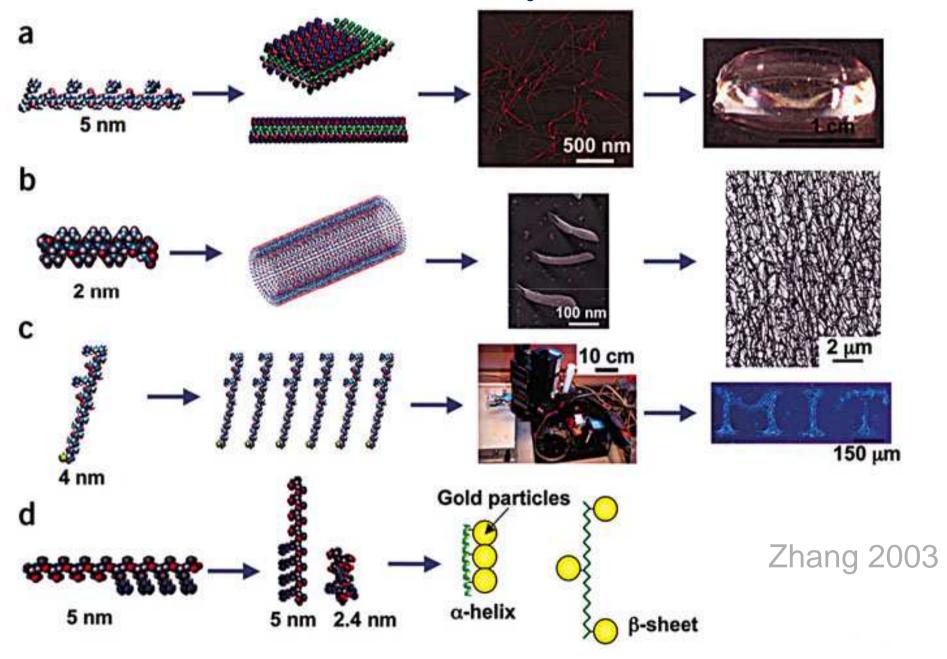
# Nano-magnets biogenically deposited magnetite



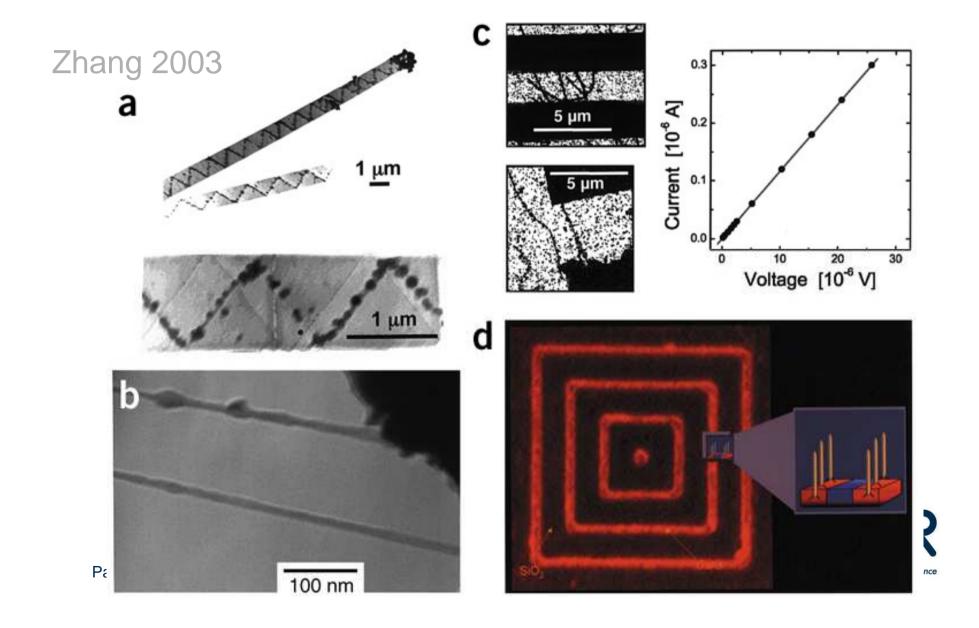
(Arató *et al.*, 2005).



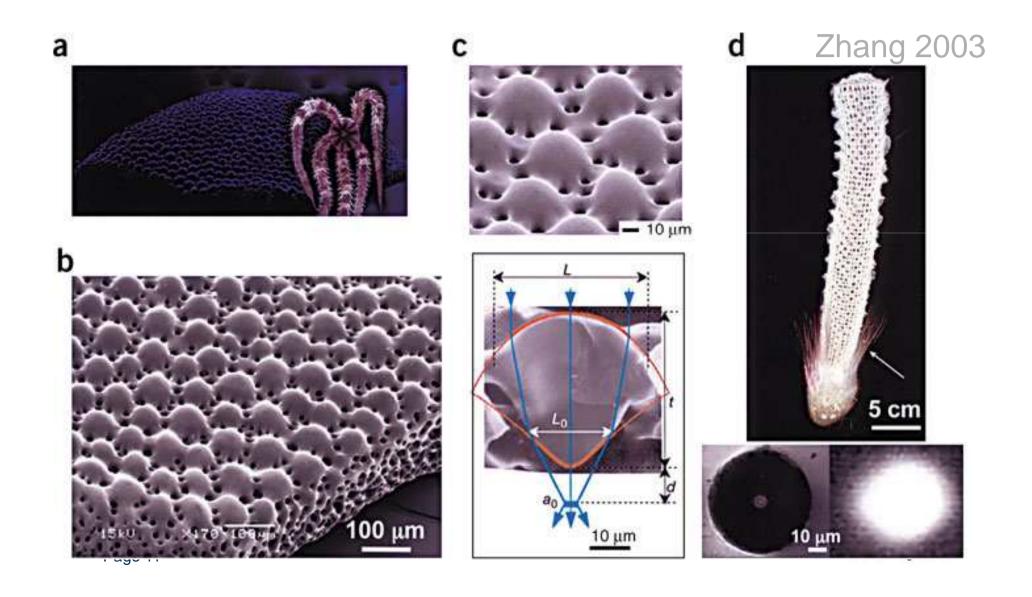
## Molecular self-assembly



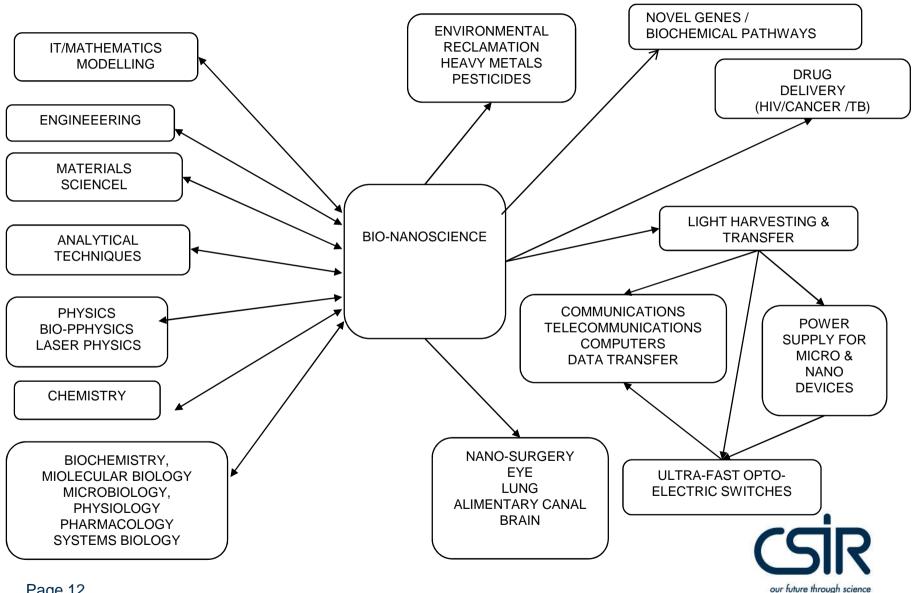
# **Deposition of metal nano-wires**



## Optical fibres and lenses



### Research Inputs and Potential Applications



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### **SYNBIOTIC**

#### **Priorities:**

- Skills development.
- Scientific excellence.
- Recruitment of high quality candidates.

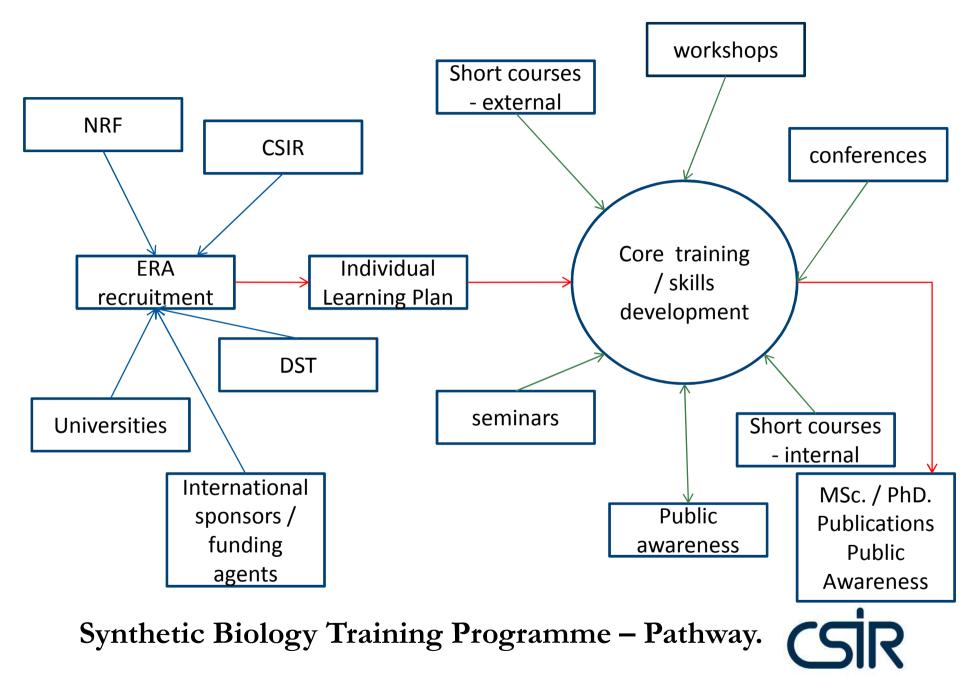
#### Recruitment:

- Recruiting high skilled students at all levels.
- Focus on research of scientific excellence.
- There will be a separate / complementary Post-Doctoral programme.



#### Skills development training programme to include:

- Individual learning programmes.
  - Focused on research project.
  - the student undertaking the project.
- Short courses, workshops, seminars invited presenters who are leaders in the field.
- Cross disciplinary environment that supports Synthetic Biology.
- Develop programmes with Universities and other Institutes.
  - e.g. with UWC, iThemba Labs, NWU, US, UP.
- Student / Researcher exchange programme.
- An academic based QA system.
  - Developed an internal and external verification process.
- Assessment and Tracking of skills development and progress.
  - Evidence derived from the research being conducted.



our future through science

Specialization	Topics	Content	Description/Comments	
Nanobiotech.	Biology for non-biologists	Biomolecules (proteins / nucleic acids / lipids / carbohydrates)	Actuators, motors, sensors, containers	
		Metabolism	Self-assembly	-
	Bio-energetics	Light activated	Photosynthetic - Light Harvesting. Bacteriorhodopsin Rhodopsin	
		Transfer / transport	Electron, proton, ion, channel.	
		mechanical	Actin, myosin, kinestin, ATPsynthetase.	
	Techniques	Imaging (microscopy)	Fluorescence, confocal, non- linear, EM (TEM/SEM), AFM	
		Spectroscopy (Steady state and time resolved).	UV-VIS, CD, FTIR, Raman, NMR.	
		Isolation / purification	HPLC / Affinity / centrifugation.	-
	Physics	Quantum mechanics	Molecular level interactions /	
		Coherence phenomena	dynamics Energy transfer	
		Thermodynamics	1	
	Mathematics for Nanoscience	Modelling and computation.	Molecular level interactions / dynamics Energy transfer	Sir
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# Thank you



### **NANOTECHNOLOGY**

#### **ADVANTAGES**

- New materials
- New properties
- Greater efficiency
- Reduced size (compactness)

#### **PROBLEMS**

- The assembly of components.
- Interconnecting components into working mechanisms
- The control of components

